# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1844. [NO. 1402.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜



NEW
HARDWARE STORE,
**On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.**

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW
STOCK OF GOODS,
Consisting of
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.
*Fayetteville, April* 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH
ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON
CROCKERY,
(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,
Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.
*April* 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
JUST receiving and opening a handsome Stock of FASHIONABLE
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
Together with
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.
You that want CHEAP GOODS for Cash, come where you can get them.
C. CAISON.
*April* 9, 1844. 1-3w

CALL AND SEE.
NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.
ALSO,
A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.
The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.
JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
*April* 9, 1844. 1-tf

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the Town House, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, being Superior Court week for this County, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, that large and pleasantly situated HOUSE on Union Street, at present occupied by Mr. W. S. Latta.

ALSO, a large and commodious Warehouse, situated on Franklin Street, now occupied by Mr. A. W. Steele.

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*
*Fayetteville, April* 9, 1844. 1-ts

FOR SALE,

THE GRANGE LAND, formerly the property of A. McBryde, sen., dec'd, in Chatham county, on the waters of Deep River and Indian Creek, containing 1000 ACRES. There are few Tracts of its dimensions on the River so compact in its form or of more general fertility and variety of soil. Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. can be advantageously cultivated, each in its proper soil. There are numerous Springs convenient on the land, with a Mineral Spring near the house, that has been successfully used as a medical agent. A large two-story DWELLING, with a good Barn and Stables; about 200 acres good low grounds, and 50 or 60 equally as good, uncleared; 200 acres of second low grounds, the most of which is uncleared; 40 or 50 acres of fine meadow land, &c. A vein of stone coal passes through it, which may be used. The land is very well timbered, and a healthy situation. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable Plantation, will please call and examine it, or address
ARCH'D McBRYDE,
or W. M. McBRYDE,
Tyson's P. O., Moore County, N. C.
*April* 3, 1844. 1-5w

NOTICE.

T. H. THREADGILL of Anson County, entered, on the Stray Book, a BAY MARE, about ten years old this Spring, measuring five feet six inches in height, valued by two freeholders at Forty Dollars. Said beast was taken up on the 23d day of March. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same, otherwise in due time it will be disposed of according to law.

D. B. THREADGILL,
*Ranger of Anson County.*
*Cedar Hill, March* 29, 1844. 1-3w

LIST OF LETTERS,
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1844.

John Averitt, Mathew Autry, Raiford Autry.
James Baker, George Brown, Malcom B. Buchan, Robert Bedsole, T. Bain, Duncan Blue, Wm. Bullard, Axum Bird, James N. Barnes, Stephen Blanchard, Wm. H. Bryan.
Eliza F. Campbell, Wm. Chasen, J. Curtis, Wm. B. Crawley, Dan'l Coor, Lewis Colan, Henry Chambers, John Colvin, Hartwell Coleman.
Chas. Davis, Jas. Dunn.
John Ellis, Thos. D. Eanes, James Easom, W. C. Emmit.
John Fort, Angus Finlayson, John Ferguson.
Neill M. Graham, Mary Griffin, Joseph Godwin, John T. Gilmore.
Louis S. Higgins, Joseph Hervey, Rachel Hardin, Syntha Hays, Curtis Holland, Margaret Holmes, Jane Henderson, Peyton T. Hervey, Nancy Harvel, John T. Hourine.
Mathew Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Wm. A. Johnson.
T. T. Kelly, Dan'l F. Kelly.
Wm. Layton, Mary Lamont, Hulda Lane, Thos. Lowry.
Nancy Mitchell, Jas. E. Moony, Jno. W. Murphy, Robt. Montgomery, Chas. Miller, Elisha M. Merrow, Wm. Morgan, Reuben Morgan, Francis Mumphrey, Fanny Morris, W. J. Monroe, Margaret Meshaw, Edw'd Moore, Edw'd Mallett, Rob. Melvin, Duncan Marchison.
Miss C. McKinnon, Lauchlin McLean, John McMillan, Jas. McKethon, Sarah McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Wm. McMillan, John McColl, Neill McArthur, Arch'd McDonald, John McKinnon, C. C. McCrummen, Isabel McLauchlin, D. C. McNeill, Alex. McKethon, John R. McCormick, Miss McDonald, John McDonald, D. J. McDonald, Malcom A. McKinnon, Christain G. McFall, Peter McLauchlin, Jno. H. McKinnon, J. R. Macdemore.
Lucy Newsom, Donald Niven.
Dan'l G. Patterson, Alex'r Plumer, Solomon Porch, S. J. Pleasants, Steward D. Pickard, Dr. Perry, Mary Porch, Eliza W. Potter.
Dan'l Ray, Elizabeth Roberts, Duncan Ray, Mary Ray, Dr. Ben Rodgers, Abs'm Riley, Cicero Richardson, Joseph S. Root, Janet Ray, Lucy G. Richardson, E. C. Robinson, Chas. Randall.
Ann G. Smith, Wm. Shaw, Alex. Stewart, A. & B. Stuh, Eliza Scott, Mathew Strickland.
Lewis Tew, Newsom Terry, Sarah Taylor, Wm. Tuton, Louisa Tyler, Isaac P. Tipton, Wm. Taylor, Sarah Vann.
Solome Wroughton, Robert Wilson, Henry L. Wilkinson, Brient Wright, A. J. Woodard, Henry T. Wilbur, Brasilla Ward, Rev. H. Woodard, Marcel Wade, Burrel Wilson, Anson Wade.
(1) JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

THE SPRING QUARTER
OF MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will commence on Monday next, the 8th inst. The Subscriber having recently purchased a Country Residence within an hour's ride of the town, the School will be continued at its present place as late in Summer as may be desired by those interested, and will be resumed after the usual Summer recess.

Pupils from a distance will find no difficulty in obtaining Board in most agreeable families, at their Summer Retreats in the vicinity, during that part of the approaching season which is usually passed by many of the inhabitants in the country.

W. H. HARDIN.
*Fayetteville, April* 2, 1844. 1400-3w

Received per Fayetteville,
30 BAGS St. Domingo COFFEE. Will be sold low.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
*April* 1, 1844. 1400-tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
*April* 2, 1844. 1400tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,
FOR GILDING, just received by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
*Also,*
SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
And an additional supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS AND MEDICINES. S. J. H.
*April* 2, 1844. 1400tf

Just Received,
A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
*April* 3, 1844.

COLORED
PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES,
BY THE DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS,

TAKEN every day in all kinds of weather, by a new and recently discovered method, which gives a vitality and pleasing expression to the picture, destroying the cold and unearthly aspect which has hitherto been so great an objection.

Portraits copied on reasonable terms.

Rooms in the Brick Row; entrance 3d door above the residence of Mr. Ray.

Specimens seen at the Room. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
*April* 3, 1844. 1400-3w

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP formed between the Subscribers in August last, for the transportation of the Mail between Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. under the name and style of John McLean & Co., is this day dissolved by *mutual consent.* All demands against the said Copartnership will be paid by B. L. McLauchlin, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due it.

JOHN McLEAN.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
*March* 29, 1844. 1400-8wpd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of John McLean, Esq. in the Stage Line from Fayetteville, N. C. to Columbia, S. C., will in future conduct the business in his own name.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
*March* 29, 1844.

N. B. Mr. Daniel McLean is authorized Agent to transact business connected with the Stage Line.
B. L. McL.

Receiving Agents are—
Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
M. Stinemetz, Cheraw, S. C.
H. Holleyman, Jun., Camden, S. C.
Wm. Mayben, Esq., Columbia, S. C.

H. & E. J. LILLY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing a large and well selected assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,
All of which they intend offering at the lowest market prices, for Cash or undoubted Notes.
*March* 26, 1844. 99-8w

*The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE*
HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season, (1844) at his Stable two miles from Fayetteville, (Ford's old place,) and at Joseph Bunn's, near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of meeting the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday, from and after the 8th of April, throughout the Season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.
*April* 2, 1844. 1400-tf

*Edwin Glover,*
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
*(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)*

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
*Fayetteville, Oct.* 3, 1843. 74tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for
Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

Oates s Interest Tables,
INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE.


*Mr. Clay.*—It is worthy of observation that, in all the great political questions that have agitated the country for nearly forty years past, Mr. Clay has acted a prominent and conspicuous part. He has been bold, fearless, candid, and independent on all occasions. He has taken an active part in all great political questions, and has never hesitated to defend whatever he believed to be best calculated to advance the welfare of the country. Whenever he found himself to be wrong, he candidly acknowledged his error and changed his ground. When he found that parties were exasperated to extremities, he has been willing to compromise in the true spirit of the Constitution. A blind desire to appear consistent has never induced him to persist in being consistently wrong, nor has he violently persisted in his own course of policy when he found it was likely to prove injurious to the peace and harmony of the country. His whole life has been guided by the most patriotic purposes, and by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the people.—*St. Louis New Era.*

The following anecdote of Mr. Clay, which we copy from the Sandersville Telescope, we are told by a friend who overheard the conversation, is strictly true:

*Anecdote of Mr. Clay.*—Just after he had left Columbus, on his way to Barnesville, the coach was suddenly stopped in front of a farm house, and Mr. Clay politely requested by the farmer, to get out and pay his respects to his wife, who was in the house a few steps from the road, too unwell to expose herself to the rain, which was pouring down at the time. He excused himself on the same ground—that besides being in a great hurry, he had no particular relish for taking the rain himself, but under any other circumstances he would be most happy to make the lady's acquaintance. The farmer returned to the house, and one of the younger branches of the family came out in a great hurry, stating that his mother said 'Mr. Clay must send her a name for the baby, any how!'

'What is it,' said Mr. Clay, 'a girl or a boy?'

'A girl,' said the boy.

'Then tell her to call it Lucretia, my son, after my wife. What is your mother's name?'

'Eliza,' answered the boy.

'Tell her that I will name my next daughter after her!'

*An Infernal Machine.*—A most extraordinary affair occurred in this city yesterday, says the Richmond Star of Friday last.—The facts are these: A box, about two feet long, and a foot and a half wide, was left at Mr. S. S. Denoon's shop, by a drayman, marked "M. A. Lipscomb, care of S. S. Denoon," and brought from the schooner David Rogers, from New York. Mr. Denoon *not being* able to find any such person as it was directed to, proceeded to open it. Luckily he did so at the bottom of the box. Had he opened it at the top, his life would probably have paid the forfeit. Upon opening the box, he found a brace of horseman's pistols, one of which was loaded heavily with buck shot, and cocked, and so placed that any person opening the box at the top would have been likely to receive the charge. The triggers of the two were both secured to a string, and the pistols were covered over by cases, so that a person taking hold of them would have caused the weapon to discharge. In the box were some decayed pine apples and oranges, placed there, no doubt, as a blind. That it was not a mere piece of burlesque, the loaded pistol, cocked and primed, with a good flint to it, and the trigger secured by a string, places beyond doubt. No such person as Mr. Lipscomb is known in the city, and the presumption therefore is, that the favor was designed for Mr. Denoon. He, however, is safe, happily, and has a brace of pistols out of the affair, at all events.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## POLITICAL HISTORY.

### RISE OF JACKSONISM.

From the work entitled "The Defence of the Whigs," by a Member of the 27th Congress, we have already given (some days ago) a very striking history of that Federal intrigue which first "set in motion the ball" of Gen. Jackson's political fortunes. A strange, but a fortunate speculation it was—strange that a nation so singularly jealous of its civil freedom—of which the *exaltados*, the extreme enthusiasts, Mr. Giles and his democratic friends, had seen a taint of military despotism even in the mild and moderate authority of the Father of his Country—should have suddenly turned its constitutional hopes to one not merely a soldier only, but even among soldiers remarkable for his disregard of all limitations upon what his will suggested, whether in the more general code of national law, or that of his own land, or finally of even any regular body of military rules. Never had man displayed a temper more unscrupulous of the resort, upon almost any pretence, to the most daring and dangerous stretches of power. Success might have justified these excesses in a land accustomed to see the public safety guarded by the wild discretion of a strong-handed and strong-willed leader only, not by the known rules of what was legally safe and sufficient. But we, who had seen the sharp contest of our Revolution conducted, even amidst a provisional government and in a domestic war, by the victors of fields not less glorious than that of New Orleans, and damned by no countervailing triumph over the laws, had surely little to expect but political havoc from a choice so singular, of the man of such a career, for a trust for which that career had shown him so eminently disqualified.

After the passages that we have already quoted, the "Defence" proceeds to trace the further causes and management which, deferring the intended movement against Mr. Monroe, induced Col. Burr and his associates to wait for the riper and surer vengeance of 1824, the close of Mr. Monroe's term. It goes on as follows:

"I am not so confident as to affirm that if no secret movement had been made, in 1815, to bring out General Jackson against Mr. Monroe, by the anti-Jeffersonians and the grudgebearing Federalists, General Jackson would not have been ultimately nominated, and perhaps elected. On that point I am not concerned to speculate. But I do remark that that secret movement brought him within the attraction of influences to which the country is indebted for the larger share of its recent sufferings.

Burr selected Jackson to break down the Jeffersonian dynasty. The Federalists selected him partly for that purpose, but chiefly because he was known to possess an ardent wish to see the old party lines destroyed and the Federalists of the war brought into the view of Government. They knew that his popularity, won by great military achievements, might be made a sure card with the majority of the nation. It was a brilliant piece of pyrotechny, which it was only necessary to touch at the right season to produce one of the most dazzling displays that the country had ever beheld. But great judgment was necessary to find that right season. Obviously it was not in 1815, when Monroe, an old soldier of the Revolution, was in the field. That was another piece of pyrotechny, which stood in case to be let off first. The interval of Mr. Monroe's eight years was employed in preparation for the impromptu of 1823. In that interval the letters I have heretofore quoted were written, and published in the newspapers: not written *by* General Jackson—rumor has always said—but written *from* him. Written by those who enjoyed his confidence, and who felt an interest in presenting his tolerant opinions in party matters before the world, and adopted by him as true exponents of his own sentiments, which at that time, doubtless, they were.

These letters drew especially the Federal eye upon him, and carried, in the end, a large number of the subtlest, the skilfulest, and the most aspiring members of that party into close communion with him.

Now mark the grouping around General Jackson in the canvass of 1824. On one side of him, sitting close to his ear, an active, astute, keen-sighted, highly educated bevy of politicians, with a long hatred of the Democratic rule festering at their hearts, with a heavy score of notched revenges filed in their memory, with wrath to plan, and talents to do any amount of mischief on their enemies; these sitting there, the favored and confidential advisers of that strenuous man, whose power only needed skilful direction to render it overwhelming. On the other side of him, a host of young officers and companions in arms, who had shared in his battles, and had become identified with his fortunes: many of them needy, all ambitious, covetous of distinction, subservient to his will, alert, brave, restless, full of capability, and ready by all means—by persuasion, by influence, by bustle, and by brawl—to propagate his ascendency wherever it might be questioned. Then all below him, filling a huge space, that mass of men whose numbers cannot be counted, who, in every country, are the flatterers of military renown, and who cannot conceive any duty to the State, or any contribution of service, as worthy to be compared with military duty and service: that great mass, stirred by patriotic impulse, but ever most apt to fall into the extreme of an excessive admiration of heroical achievement, permitting that sentiment to preclude all doubt of other capability, silence all distrust, refuse a hearing to all invocation of inquiry. I need only say, Andrew Jackson was at this time, rampant on more than ten thousand sign-posts. What [illegible] such a blazon? What [illegible] apotheosis like this! [illegible] ing this sentiment, [illegible] ost, into mighty and [illegible] nomination, a canvass [illegible] on the stump [illegible] 's ink!

These were the [illegible] Jackson in the canvass [illegible] to these were many quiet, th[illegible]—a very large number—who in his peculiar honesty of p[illegible] love of country, in his judgme[illegible] men.

When the time came this ma[illegible] in motion. That it failed in 18[illegible] fatal omen. The pear still was not ripe. The combination, even then, was the strongest that was in the field. The disappointment of 1824 only whetted the edge of appetite. The belligerent Federalists thenceforth became more belligerent. The gentlemen of the "bilbo and buff" began anew "to stride, swear, and swagger;" and the great multitude raised one loud and long shout of exhortation to another trial. That trial was successful; much to the delight of certain of the old Federal party; much to the delight of the officers of 1814, now growing gray, and of those of the Seminole war, still young; and much to the delight of all those who look to the sign-posts—no very bad standard of judgment—for a true record of public worth.

General Jackson could not but feel, in 1829, that he owed a great debt of gratitude to the Federalists. They took care that he should not forget it. They crowded round him in the first moments of his success; took possession of his ear; told him who was who, and what was what; insinuated themselves into his confidence, and, finally, became inducted in the choicest offices of the Government, each according to his quality and pretensions, from the chief cabinet station down to the chief tide-waiter in the custom-house—new tenants in strange places! And thus did it come to pass that, after thirty years, these captives of Babylon were restored to their ancient seats. This was payment of the first instalment of "the ancient grudge."

Such is the history of Gen. Jackson's canvass: that of his success comes next—a success, however, largely assisted by arts, and passions, and actors, some of which our writer seems to disdain to mention.

Never were calumny against opponents and flattery of the people more unscrupulously or more successfully employed than by the active supporters of Gen. Jackson's pretensions, from the decision against him in the Congressional vote of 1824 down to the close of Mr. Adams's presidential term; and rarely has a body of men really elevated, really of patriotic purposes, really skilful in public affairs, so lent themselves to an inexcusable public delusion as a large body of leading politicians, in the South especially, did in that contest. Sad was the error, and bitter the expiation which they have since paid.

Upon the Administration formed by Mr. Adams every thing of popular obloquy was at once poured, as if by an effort to produce, during the four years of that Administration, the greatest possible quantity of imputed crimes, and to crush it outright under mountains of slander heaped at once upon its head. To judge it by its *acts*, was not permitted to the People. *That* (it was foreseen) might not answer; and the annals of the public service, events that cannot lie, results that cannot mislead, have since vindicated all that was then so foully or so hastily condemned, and must place the conduct of that Administration, in every part of the public service, in the noblest contrast to the judgment so hastily passed upon it—in the most honorable opposition to the policy and the principles that relieved and supplanted it.

Of the topics of gross delusion, or of unprincipled defamation, so unscrupulously employed in this warfare upon the Adams Administration, it may be well slightly to touch upon the chief. They are scarcely adverted to by our author; and in the interval of some twenty years, (an entire political generation in this country,) though full of public instruction, they seem almost to have passed out of that remembrance of abhorrence to which they were so entitled.

The first and chief was the charge of "bargain and corruption" between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. To this the public facility of believing in the crimes of the great gave a ready currency, though utterly unsupported by any proofs but such as were fit to throw doubt upon it, and though not by the precisely decisive fact that Mr. Clay had, before leaving Kentucky, declared his insuperable objections to confiding the supreme civil power to a man who was in his opinion so little to be trusted with the public liberty as Gen. Jackson. This unanswerable fact, however, was allowed little weight against the asseverations of Gen. Jackson himself, supported only by the testimony of *one* witness, who disavowed the statements made in his name by the General, and of *another*, who has since expiated, by recantation, the unimportant disclosures upon hearsay (partly derived from Gen. Jackson again) for which he had at first become the voucher.

A tardy public justice has since reversed, in the mind of almost every man capable of the least fairness, that cruel, that shameful verdict.

With regard to the successful candidateship of Gen Jackson, we will not enter into the instances of adhesion to him corruptly brought about. Cases may be easily recollected. We ourselves, however, love not, and have never been used to hunt against individuals, innocent or guilty, such accusations.—We never have set up for the Prosecutor or Attorney General of party, still less for its headsman or hangman—the merciless "finisher of the law" upon its victims.

But we are detaining our readers too long from what is better worth their attention than our own remarks; and we proceed to offer, from the work before us, the following masterly contrast of *before* with *after*—of the candidate with the man in power. Our readers will please glance back to the closing sentence of our last extract, and then pursue the immediate context, as follows:

"The payment of the second instalment [of the "ancient grudge" of the old Federalists] was a different thing. The first was the giving of alms—a few crusts to a few sturdy beggars. The second was an incubation of curses. Woe worth the day that saw the alighting of that Federal vengeance upon this land!

General Jackson had come to the Presidency in masquerade. The people had known him as a soldier, frank and bold.—As a civilian, as a statesman, they knew not much of him, except that he had shown himself in the Senate a friend to the Whig measures, internal improvements and tariff, and no enemy to a National Bank. In all other points of qualification they took him upon inference from the capacity he had displayed in war, and from the direct representation made of himself in the sundry letters to Mr. Monroe and others, and such documents as had been put forth under his name; all which letters and other presentations of him were, at that time, believed to be genuine. They were not genuine, but, on the contrary, simulated.

Now, General Jackson, in the beginning of the Presidential movement, was truly [illegible] his estimate of himself, and [illegible] atural surprise that he should be [illegible] suitable man to be made Chief [illegible]; and, truly, this diffidence of his [illegible] is the most genuine proof of his [illegible] President which may be re[illegible] the history of the event. If that [illegible] had not grown weaker, and [illegible] he [illegible] to be entirely obliterated [illegible] ight [illegible] een all that the country [illegible] d of him—an earnest, faithful, and wise magistrate.

But as the time came round, and improbabilities were changed into probabilities, and every day gave him new proofs that his chances and hopes were strengthening towards certainties, he submitted himself more and more to that guidance the policy of which was to conceal and misrepresent him. There was a *cordon sanitaire* drawn around him, or a *cordon taciturne* rather. He was in quarantine; and all that came to him, and all that went from him, came and went through an official: as to all true exhibition of himself, he was a man forbid. Others wrote for him, spoke for him, acted for him. It was a candidacy in commission, vicarious, and seeming what it was not.

General Jackson was not an educated man. He knew little of principles of government, especially of free government. But he was a shrewd man, with strong natural sagacity, of a domineering temper, of resistless will, and, like Sir Anthony Absolute, "no one more easily led when he had his own way." His fortune in this Presidential canvass presented him a visible profit from dissimulation, and he became the most cunning and effective dissembler of these modern days.

There sat, all this time, "squat by his ear," that toad of Federal vengeance whispering the payment of its debt in such instalments as time should bring. What leprous distilment of ancient hate was poured into that ear, we shall read in the annals of ten years of such mischief as this land has never before felt.

The Inaugural was a fair and honest paper, modest, patriotic, expressing sound Whig doctrine.

"I shall keep in view the limitations of Executive power:

"I shall not confound State powers with those granted to the Confederacy:

"I shall promote a strict and faithful economy:

"By a proper *selection* of the subjects of impost, the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures shall be equally favored—exception being made for the *peculiar encouragement* of products that may be found essential to our national independence:

"I will be friendly to internal improvement and the diffusion of knowledge, as far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government:

"I will give heed to the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

There is a summary of the Inaugural.

Here, in this first utterance of General Jackson's administration, was the old Whig jealousy of Executive power soothed and conciliated.

Now, read the Message to Congress that followed this paper—8th of December, 1829.

See what promises there of curtailing Executive power. *First*, the proposition to limit the President to a single term: then, the old Place Bill of William and Mary—the Whig measure of 1692—brought to view by General Jackson himself, in the recommendation to restrain the President from appointing members of Congress to office. Then, a solemn abjuration of all doubtful powers, and a reference of all doubtful questions to the people. Then, rigid accountability of public officers and punishment of all defaulters, and dispensing with all useless offices.

So much as to doctrine. As for measures—

First, a tariff that should place our own manufactures in fair competition with those of other countries.

Second, the distribution of surplus revenue for "the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States."

Third, a National Bank founded on the credit and revenues of the Government.

These were the first enunciations of the Jackson Administration—the published chart of its voyage. Add to this formula that famous declaration in the Message of December, 1832—"It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease *as soon as practicable* to be a source of revenue"—and what remains behind this sum of doctrine and measures to make up the epitome of Whig principles?

This was Whig Jacksonism in the innocent days and youthful prime of that fearful Administration. What wonder that, in 1829, the country was quiet and full of joyful anticipation!

The odor of these promises had scarcely faded from the breath that uttered them before a most disastrous change came over all things. I doubt if history furnishes a stronger testimony to the instability of human hopes than in this very instance of General Jackson's promises and performance. Never was the faith plighted in wooing more slighted in wedlock; never was husband more unlike lover, than the faith plighted by Jackson seeking office was slighted by Jackson holding office; than the hero of Orleans seated in the Presidential chair was unlike the same hero when clambering to it.

Straightway we had loud and peremptory assertion of Prerogative against Privilege—not made with qualification and modest reserve of conditions, but made in boldest amplitude of claim.

Straightway we had the kingly Veto hurled, like Jove's thunderbolts, against all contumacious law-makers, representatives, dissenting people.

We had unblushing exercise of all doubtful powers that in any time before, or by any political party, had ever been called doubtful.

We had defiance, vituperation, reproof of the legislative power, as an insolent meddler with the royal prerogatives claimed for the President.

We had contempt for all highest judicial decision on the import of laws, and proclamation that all laws shall henceforth be executed as "I understand them"—or not executed, if I shall judge them unconstitutional, at my sovereign pleasure.

We had that notorious pretension—"I am the Executive; all officers are my officers, and responsible to me only, and not to you, the Legislature; I have commanded them not to answer you, but me."

We had that very ominous and significant claim, "the President is the direct representative of the American people"—and the corollary from it, that the representative of the *whole* people was not to be molested, inquired after, impertinently inspected by the representatives of fragments of the people.

Has any one forgotten Napoleon's interview with the Deputies when he came from Leipsic in 1813? "You are not the representatives of the people; you are only representatives of the individual departments.—But you seek in your address to draw a distinction between the sovereign and the People. I, I am the only representative of the people."

We had that old Whig measure of 1792—the Place Bill, as it was called in that day—General Jackson himself having revived and recommended it in his message, as we said—we had this measure thrown to the winds, and members of Congress appointed to office in greater numbers than had ever been practised before by any President—by all former Presidents put together, perhaps.

We had the **announcement** of the President for a second term, and strenuous effort to obtain it by all manner of bringing of patronage into conflict with the freedom of election.

We had organized party action against another old Whig measure famous in English history, in the struggle of privilvge against prerogative—the bill to disable office-holders from active interference in elections, which was introduced into the Senate by the Whigs, and most diligently opposed by the Administration.

Then we had pocketing of bills when majorities of two-thirds were ready to pass them in spite of the veto.

We had removals of deposites when Congress had resolved they should not be removed: and denial of the right of Congress to take the treasure from the control of the Executive; the hand that held the sword claiming to hold the purse.

We had, consequent on this usurpation, removals of high officers of the Treasury and Cabinet, because they would not do what Congress told them they must not do.

We had blind and infuriated demolition of the Bank, for the **sake of a "better currency!"** We had the building up of some half-thousand paper-breeding, high-pressure, thimble-rig banks, strown from Passamaquoddy to Opelousas, dinging their windy missiles over the land "thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa;" this, too, for the **sake of a** "better currency!" These half-thousand, with each a president, a cashier, a dozen or so directors, a dozen or so clerks; every president, cashier, director and clerk having a cousin at least; and then a most commendable Seventh Ward bank spirit of compliance!—with many new mouths to be fed, with many millions of new speculations to be fostered, with many millions of old insolvencies to be patched up; with the Treasury recommendation besides, in the foreground—"accommodate the people with the public funds." All this, too, we had for the sake of a "better currency!" Which better currency, of course, it brought us! And, hard upon all this, we had specie circulars and hard money. And then came a most pathetical winding up of all this queer history, in sanctimonious sermons levelled against the wicked Whigs as Rag Barons, and patrons of the abominable abomination of paper money!

We had war against internal improvements by the Federal Government, and most fatherly advice to the States to spare not in making all manner of improvements themselves, which advice the States, being most loyal and in good hands, for the most part thankfully received and obeyed to the letter.

We had war on the scheme to take the public lands "as soon as practicable" away from the revenue of the Government, and to give them to the States, to whom, as in old time all confessed, they belonged, and for whom, it was a common opinion which neither party was once bold enough to deny, they were held in trust. On this an active and unsparing war—a war to the extent of pocketing, *ut pue ad loculum*, with superogatory veto besides.

And then for economy and retrenchment, for strict accountability of officers and condign punishment of defaulters; what in the vocabulary of the English tongue is the *reverse* of all this have we not had!

Why should **I recall that sad history** which furnishes the particulars of this long ancient name, renouncing all other, they planted themselves in robust opposition to that Executive which misadvised by treacherous friends and intoxicated by its almost immeasurable popularity, had dared to revive the old quarrel—had dared to set itself above that cherished legislative power upon which our Whig forefathers had reposed as the surest defender of free government.

Sudden invasion by a foreign foe could scarcely have given more alacrity to their rising, or stimulated the Whigs into more rapid array, than was witnessed in this glorious impulse of patriotism. Eternal honor to the men who reared the Whig banner of 1830! How many standing, until then, on terms of friendship with Jackson—nay, of admiration even—having chance and opportunity, if such had been their wish, to gather preferment and official emolument from him—how many of these parted from him then forthwith and forever? Was there ever such falling off of bold and honest men from the train and following of a conqueror before? In the very midst of his triumphs and palmiest days of his power they left him—left him, not to indulge in the inglorious ease of neutrals, but to contend against him and his overwhelming and impetuous partisans on every field. They left him, resolved unceasingly to strive in the unequal conflict, until the obsequious fervor of the times should be sobered into a cooler mood, and the genuine American spirit of jealous liberty should, as inevitably it would, rise again in the breasts of the nation to sway and direct the public judgment.

---

*Ten Good Reasons.*—The Southern Chronicle, among many other good things, lays it down as a clear case that South Carolina ought not to support Mr. Van Buren, for the following reasons. Will the people read them carefully, and see if the most of them are not as conclusive against him any where else, as they are in South Carolina:

1. **Because** he used every exertion in his power to induce Congress to prohibit slavery in the State of Missouri.

2. Because he claimed political equality for negroes, by voting in the New York Convention to extend them the right of suffrage.

3. Because he voted in the Senate of the U. S. to prohibit the introduction of slavery into Florida.

4. Because he has admitted the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

5. Because he was the adviser of the Proclamation and Force Bill.

6. Because he carried out the abominable doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils."

7. Because he appointed and sustained a corrupt and dishonest set of men to the public offices of the country.

8. Because he has cheated Carolina's favorite son out of the Presidential nomination by management and intrigue.

9. Because he and his party are unworthy of public confidence, having never kept any pledge it was their interest to violate.

10. Because he has held the office of President for one term, from which he was ejected by the people, and branded "mene, mene, Tekel."

---

*Toryism.*—Next to Dr. Duncan, Charles J. Ingersoll is perhaps the most rabid Locofoco in Congress. He is one of the leaders of the party—looked up to as a complete embodiment of the genuine principle of the "modern democracy." We believe him to be unchanged—to be advocating and upholding precisely such sentiments as are expressed in the following extract of a letter of his, addressed to John Binns, Esq.

"I endeavor to molest nobody with my political sentiments; though I disdain to disguise them however heretical they seem at this time of the tide. *If I had been capable of reflection, when the American Colonies took up arms against the mother country, I should have been what is termed a TORY, nor can I consider that an appellation of reproach.*

(Signed) CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.

June 7, 1807. 183 Chesnut Street.

---

The Kentucky Commonwealth publishes a *fac simile* of a ticket used in 1824, in the days of Jacksonism. It is headed, "Jackson—the tariff—internal improvements—the people's rights"—and with these cries the Jackson party (in 1828) fought and triumphed. The Loco Foco party claim to be the descendants of the Jackson party in 1828—though they have deserted all these principles!

---

*The Texas Flurry* has melted away like a spring snow-squall, and the preposterous excitement into which people allowed themselves to be thrown by it is only worth being laughed at as a good joke. A letter from a member of Congress says:—"The Texas fever is dying out;—and unless Calhoun can revive it, it will be a harmless humbug." We doubt whether the Secretary of State will even attempt to galvanize the dead body.—*New York Tribune.*

---

*Ridiculous Argument.*—Those who contend that we can lay claim to Texas as a part of the United States once belonging to us, in the face of our treaty with Spain establishing the Sabine as our Western boundary, and in face of our acknowledgment of Texas as an independent nation, would prove, by the same course of reasoning, that Great Britain could lay claim to the United

## RECEPTION OF HENRY CLAY.

The Charleston Courier of the 8th gives the following account of the reception Mr. Clay met with at that place:—

On Saturday last Charleston was honored by the expected visit of Mr. Clay; and she gave him a warm and enthusiastic welcome—a reception marked by the highest demonstrations of respect and homage, and in every way worthy of her ancient fame for hospitality and kindness.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the firing of signal guns, by a detachment of Captain Wagner's German Artillery, announced the approach and arrival at the upper Depository of the illustrious guest, to the concourse of citizens assembled in the vicinity to witness and hail the grateful event. The firing at the Depository was answered by a detachment from Capt. Gyles' Marion Artillery, stationed at the Battery. The car containing Mr. Clay, accompanied by Colonel Preston and Col. Hampton, and the Charleston Committee, which conducted Mr. Clay from Columbia, detached from the general train, proceeded to the next cross street below, and there Mr. Clay was received and welcomed by the Committee of Arrangements, amid loud and joyous huzzas, which made the welkin ring. A large and imposing procession was then formed, under the direction of the Marshals of the day, to conduct the honored guest to the city. At the head of the procession was a schooner rigged boat, manned by sailors, and drawn on a car, with a banner bearing the inscription—"Henry Clay, the advocate of Sailor's Rights"—followed by a large body of seamen, under the command of Captains Hunt and Perry, marching to the enlivening notes of a fine band of music. Next came a numerous cavalcade, composed of the Committee of Arrangements and other equestrians. Then followed, in an elegant landau, drawn by four fine horses, Henry Clay, "the observed of all observers," accompanied by Dr. Francis Y. Porcher—and in other carriages, Cols. Preston and Hampton, Dr. Wm. Read, the Hon. Henry Middleton, and J. L. Petigru, Esq. An immense line of carriages succeeded, containing the Committee of Reception and other citizens, forming one of the largest processions we have ever seen in Charleston.

The procession moved along King-street—through the business portion of which it passed under various tasteful arches, some of them composed of evergreens and flowers, thrown across the street, and containing emblematic devices and appropriate inscriptions, such as "Welcome to Henry Clay," "Welcome, thrice Welcome, bright Star of the West"—down to Broad-street; and thence along Broad to Meeting-street, and up Meeting-street to the Theatre. During the whole course of the procession the side walks were thronged with spectators, and the windows and balconies of the adjacent houses were crowded and graced by the lovely daughters of the city, who occasionally showered a flowery as well as a smiling welcome on the illustrious stranger. At intervals during the progress, loud shouts of welcome filled the air; and they were repeated over and over again, with deafening effect, on the arrival at the Theatre.

On reaching the Theatre, Mr. Clay was conducted into the interior of the building, where the ladies were already assembled in their appointed seats, and into which the accompanying crowd of citizens rushed with eager anxiety, fearful of losing the opportunity as we are sorry to say an immense number did; of hearing the far famed orator of the West. The spectacle within the Theatre was a brilliant and beautiful one—the stage was crowded with the various Committees—the first and second tiers of boxes were thronged with ladies, and literally beamed with loveliness—while the pit and gallery and lobbies, were stowed full of citizens.

Mr. Clay was received on the stage by the committee of reception, the repeated and enthusiastic cheers of the audience hailing his appearance. When the joyous uproar had subsided, the venerable Dr. Wm. Read, one of the few surviving officers of the revolution that yet linger among us to receive the homage of the present to the glorious past, addressed Mr. Clay.

To this address Mr. Clay responded in a speech of thrilling eloquence and great ability, occupying near two hours in the delivery, and enthralling the attention of an interested and delighted auditory. The great length of this speech and the variety and importance of the subjects it discussed, forbid us even the attempt to report or sketch it; although we may glance at several of its leading points.

Mr. Clay began with a graceful and happy allusion to the manner of his reception—to the grateful and honorary welcome accorded him, without distinction of party—and attributed it not to any personal merit of his own, or personal favor towards him, but rather to the courtesy and hospitality for which our ancient city had been always distinguished. He returned his thanks to the various committees, to the throng of citizens, and especially to the assemblage of fair ladies, who had united to greet him. His gratification at his reception was greatly enhanced by the organ selected to express the general feeling—the venerable and gallant soldier of the revolution who had just and so eloquently addressed him, and who had bestowed on him a meed so far beyond his merits. In relation to the Missouri question, he had been greatly assisted by others in its happy adjustment—and by none more efficiently than by his personal friend the lamented William Lowndes, whose known wisdom, bland and amiable manners, and spotless virtue did wonders in the work of conciliation and peace—and he declared that in the long course of his own public service, of all the statesmen with whom he had mingled in the councils of the country, he had found that illustrious and departed worthy to be "the wisest, the purest, the best." So too in reference to the Tariff Compromise of 1833, there were others largely entitled to share in whatever credit it conferred on its authors; but this he would say that on both occasions he was actuated only by the desire to harmonize and perpetuate our political union, without which our liberties, our prosperity, and our greatness would be inevitably destroyed. Mr. Clay then alluded to the occasion and the motives of his present tour. He knew that he was accused, by the selfish and ungenerous, of making an electioneering tour—but he at once denied and despised the imputation. He had visited the city of New-Orleans purely on a matter of business; and his return home furnished him, he thought, a favorable opportunity, to visit the four Southern States of the confederacy, Alabama, Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina, in neither of which (with the exception of a visit to Mobile, last year) had he ever been before, and which in the ordinary course of nature and affairs, he was never likely to see again. On his progress hitherto, in every city, town, village, hamlet and crossroad on his route, he had been generously and hospitably welcomed, without discrimination of party. Under such circumstances, he thought he might venture without harm to visit the land of Marion, of Sumter, and of Pickens—that he might without blame come to the home of the Rutledges, the Pinckneys and the Middletons—and survey or reconnoitre, as far as his opportunities would allow him, the ground and the scenes where the

revenue, by duties on imports exclusively, as was necessary, for an economical administration of the government. But the principle of the home valuation was an essential and indispensable feature of that compromise—without that feature it could not have passed, nine Senatorial votes having depended on that concession—and although a distinguished Senator from South-Carolina at first strongly opposed it, he afterwards publicly and pointedly in the Senate surrendered the point, and the passage of the measure was secured. Mr. C. denied that the principle of the compromise required the maximum rate of duty to be fixed at 20 per cent—its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit there might be discrimination in favor of domestic industry. He was far from conceding that the tariff of 1842 was in violation of this principle of the compromise—but if it were it equally violated the principle of the home valuation, and neither interest affected by it had more right to complain than the other. A brief vindication of a moderate protective policy next followed, as necessary to secure the independence of the country, and its ability for defence in time of war; and as furnishing to the agricultural producer a home market in addition to the foreign market—in other words two markets of sale and two markets of purchase. Mr. Clay concluded this branch of his subject by declaring himself in favor of a system of protection, moderate, reasonable, certain and durable—yielding no more revenue than is necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit, discriminating in the imposition of duties, between those articles which do and those which do not enter into competition with domestic industry—throwing the heavier duty on the former and the lighter duty on the latter. He said that on this basis this great question must be settled—*that we must live together*, we cannot do otherwise—and there must be some common ground on which we should meet. That the advocates of free trade and the advocates of prohibitory or high duties, occupied the two extremes; and safety and peace could only be found by taking the middle path.—That neither interest or section could expect to have it all their own way—the matter must be adjusted by concession, compromise, conciliation—such concession, compromise and conciliation as led to the adoption of the federal constitution; and under the influence of which our political union would continue to fulfil its sacred trust and move forward in its high career a blessing to our race. Each interest must concede something, and thus a system of equivalents would give satisfaction to all. And we should be the more prompted to this result, as the concession would not be to foreigners and foreign interests, but to domestic interests, to fellow citizens of a common country, to brethren of the same family.

In relation to the currency, Mr. Clay pronounced the idea of an exclusively metallic circulation a mere delusion; assumed that banks and the banking system would continue to exist under the auspices of the States; and thence inferred the necessity of a national bank to regulate and control the system and keep it from explosion and mischief. He also insisted on a National Bank as necessary to secure a national currency—which is as necessary to a nation as national laws, and as indispensable to prevent the monied and commercial interests of the country from being placed at the mercy of the monied power of foreign states. That it was in Wall street, among foreign capitalists, that the Northern opposition to a National Bank was most vigorous, and this spoke volumes of its connexion with the true interests and welfare of the country.

Mr. Clay in conclusion apologised for his selection of topics. He said that he had set out on his present tour, with the intention to keep his lips sealed; but he had been compelled to speak. That he was no preacher and could not give a sermon—no doctor and could not deliver a lecture on medicine—no poet and could not sing soft strains for the amusement of the audience—but as he was obliged to say something, he trusted he would be pardoned, for being silent on subjects of which he knew nothing, and for speaking out freely on subjects with which he professed to be familiar.

After Mr. Clay had finished speaking, the meeting adjourned; and Mr. Clay, amid renewed cheers, reentered the landau, and accompanied Dr. Porcher to his residence, he being the guest of that gentleman during his sojourn among us.

The Committee of Arrangements retired to the Charleston Hotel, and partook of an elegant dinner, provided by Mr. Nickerson, and enlivened by sentiment and song.

In the evening, the Clay Club met at the Theatre, where an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen had again assembled, and a spirit-stirring speech of near two hours in length was delivered by the eloquent Preston.

A splendid Ball, attended by citizens without distinction of party, was given in honor of Mr. Clay, at the Charleston Hotel.


## STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, on the evening of the 10th inst., a BAY HORSE, of the ordinary size, one hind foot white and a very sway back, about 8 or 9 years old, with marks of the collar on him, and shod before; racks and trots, and partly blind in the left eye. The above horse was raised in Randolph county. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, and the apprehender will be reasonably rewarded. Address the Subscriber at Averasborough, Cumberland county.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

*April* 13, 1844. 2-2w

## BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

$50,000, $20,000, 2 of $10,000.

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1844.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 105 for 1844.

14 drawn numbers out of 78.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 splendid capital of | $50,000 | 4 prizes of | 2,338 |
| 1 prize of | 20,000 | 20 do. of | 2,000 |
| 2 prizes of | 10,000 | 20 do. of | 1,000 |
| 2 do. of | 7,500 | 20 do. of | 600 |
| 2 do. of | 5,000 | 40 do. of | 500 |
| 2 do. of | 3,500 | &c. | &c. |

Tickets $15, Halves $7 50, Quarters $3 75, Eighths $1 87½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificate of a package of | 26 whole tickets | | $200 |
| Do. do. | 26 half | do. | 100 |
| Do. do. | 26 quarter | do. | 50 |
| Do. do. | 26 eighths | do. | 25 |

**Still.**

00, $14,410.

e $100,000!

25, 1844,

TTERY,

Alexandria, D. C.

IEME.

| | |
|---|---|
| zes of | $5,000 |
| ditto | 2,000 |
| ditto | 1,000 |
| vest 3 No. | |
| zes,) | 500 |
| ditto | 300 |

wn Ballots.

—Quarters $5—

| | |
|---|---|
| oles | $280 00 |
| lves | 140 00 |
| arters | 70 00 |
| ghths | 35 00 |

d Shares and ve Splendid Lot- attention, and an ent, immediately r tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO.

, *Managers*, gton City, D. C., Richmond, Va.

2-tdpd

Children's Toy Books, For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.


## SECOND OF MAY CONVENTION.

The Baltimore papers state, at the request of the Chief Marshal of the Second of May Whig Convention, that such delegations to the Convention of Ratification from any place out of that city as shall be accompanied by *Bands of Music* will be permitted to have such music with them in the procession; and the Marshal would be pleased to hear by mail from any delegation intending to bring music with them, at their earliest convenience, in order that he may be enabled to determine at what points in the procession to post the Bands engaged by the Baltimore Committee of Arrangements.

---

The New York Journal of Commerce, a kind of Tyler organ says,—

*Movements of Mr. Tyler.*—Mr. Robert Tyler, son of the President, has been here for a few days, and we regret exceedingly to learn that he has engaged in a grand effort to bring all the office holders into a great effort to sustain a convention for the nomination of his father for re-election. The collectorship we understand he offered to a gentleman upon those conditions; and the offer was, as it ought to be, rejected.

---

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 40 | Lead, bar, | 5 a 6 |
| Ditto, apple, | 33 a 35 | Mackerel, hf. bl. | $7 25 |
| Bacon, | 6½ a 7 | No. 1, | |
| Beeswax, | 27 | Molasses, | 25 a 30 |
| Butter, | 10 a 15 | Oats, | 30 a 35 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Oil, Linseed, | 75 a 80 |
| Coffee, | 8½ a 9¼ | Nails, cut, | 5½ a 6 |
| Cotton, | 8 a 8¾ | Powder, keg, | $6 |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 16 a 20 | Rags, | 2 |
| Corn, | 55 a 60 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Copperas, | 3 a 3¼ | " Lump, | 11 |
| Candles, F. F., | 11 a 12½ | " Loaf, | 14 a 15 |
| Flour, new, | $3½ a $4¼ | Salt, (bushel,) | 50 a 60 |
| Feathers, | 25 | Sack, | $2 a $2 25 |
| Flaxseed, | 90 a $1 00 | Tallow, | 6 a 7 |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tin, box. ½ x, | $10 |
| " dry, | 10 | Tobacco, leaf, | 1½ a 3 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Wheat, | 75 a 80 |
| Lard, | 6½ a 7 | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 |
| Lime, | $1½ a $2 | Wool, | 12½ a 15 |

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton is lower; sales at 8 a 8¼.—No change in other Produce.

---

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 10.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 3 30 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 50 a 2 60.

CHERAW MARKET—April 9.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 25 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6¼ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 7¾ to 7¾.—extremes. Receipts brisk.

---

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Brig Com. Hull from Portland, Maine; Schrs. George Klotts from Philadelphia, Regulus from New York. 4.—Brigs Fox from Guadaloupe, Mozelle from N. York; Schrs. Pennaquid from Providence, R. I., Francis Seward from do., Aurora from St. Thomas, Palestine from Philadelphia, North Carolina from do., Orozimbo from New York. 5.—Brig Clinton from Martinique, Br. brig Chalcedony from Halifax, N. S.; Schr. Ceres from Mariegalante. 7.—Brig Leonora from Savannah. 9.—Schr. Wyoming from Savannah, Br. schr. Morning Star from Nassau. 10.—Brig Osceola from Martinique; Schrs. Lygonia from St. Kitts, Four Brothers from Trinidad.

CLEARANCES.

April 4.—Brig Alderman for Boston; Schrs. Talma for St. Domingo, Pemaquid for Boston. 5.—Schrs. Edward Preble for Eastport, Me., Roscoe for New London. 6.—Brig Belle for New York; Schr. H. Chase for Philadelphia. 8.—Brig Union for Matanzas; Schr. Francis Seward for Philadelphia. 9.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn for New York, North Carolina for do., Geo. Klotts for Philadelphia, Palestine for Wilmington, Del., Orozimbo for Havana. 10.—Brig Orchilla for Havana; Schr. Aurora for Porto Rico. 11.—Brig Fox for Boston.

---


# WATCHES,

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

**G. C. ALLEN,**

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,

Wholesale and Retail,

30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

*New York, Feb'y* 10, 1844. 95-3mi

## PRINT WAREHOUSE

### IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

## PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

*Terms.*—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

*New York, Nov.* 15, 1843. 66-1y-pd



# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.**

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

**WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.**


# RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY

## *In the Old North State.*

The subjoined Letters from the Editor give at some length an account of the Reception and Progress of Mr. Clay in North Carolina,—a reception, we trust, as gratifying to him as it is highly honorable to our people, and indicative of their hospitality.

*Letter from the Editor, dated*

WILMINGTON, April 10, 1844.

HENRY CLAY, the Farmer of Ashland, the Orator, the Patriot, the Statesman, now treads the soil of North Carolina, the honored Guest of the majority of her people! He arrived at Smithville, the border of the State, at sun-rise this morning, and at this place at 9 o'clock. He was escorted from Charleston by a numerous Committee of citizens of this place, in the elegant boat "Gladiator," which was decorated with numerous Flags, among the most conspicuous of which was one made by an accomplished and beautiful Lady of this town, with the name of HENRY CLAY worked in large letters across its surface. The approach of the boat to Smithville was announced by repeated discharges of cannon, and by fine music by a band brought from Charleston.

At Smithville, the State Committee of Escort, consisting of the Hon. RICHARD HINES, Chairman of the Central Committee, and nine Representatives of the nine Congressional Districts of the State, were awaiting his arrival; and it may serve to exhibit the feeling which animates the Whigs of North Carolina, to state, that every member of this Committee was at his post. The Chairman was introduced to Mr. Clay by Gen. Owen, Chairman of the Wilmington Committee, and in a few words of hearty welcome, tendered him the hospitalities of the State. The tone of deep feeling with which Mr. Clay, in responding to this welcome, pronounced his gratification at this first opportunity of setting foot on the soil of "the honored Old North State," went to every heart. He then stepped on shore, and was introduced to the Ladies of the place and of the Officers attached to the Army Station, and to the citizens who thronged to welcome him. In a few moments he again embarked, and at 9 o'clock arrived at Market Street wharf, amidst the roar of Artillery from the shore, from the Gladiator, and the boats "Fayetteville" and "William B. Meares" of Fayetteville. The houses along the wharves were crowded with ladies, and the shores lined with thousands of people, who, with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and smiles, testified their delight. On landing, he was loudly greeted and escorted to his quarters at the elegant residence of Mrs. Hall, where he was again greeted with three hearty cheers, and the crowd then dispersed for an hour or two. At 11 o'clock a procession was again formed, and Mr. Clay, who preferred to walk, was conducted, with music and cheers, to the large and elegant dwelling of Capt. Samuel Potter, on Market Street. When he showed himself on the verandah of the 2d story, he was greeted with vociferous cheers from the many hundreds of both sexes who filled every window and piazza, and the entire street in front and on both sides.

Gov. Dudley, President of the Clay Club of New Hanover, delivered the following eloquent Address to Mr. Clay:—

MR. CLAY: We welcome you to our homes and firesides,—we greet you as the representative of the great cause we advocate. We rejoice to behold in our midst, the distinguished citizen who has so long shared our sympathies and affections, and been identified with all our hopes and all our sentiments of political happiness.

The banner which floats over us, beautiful and bedizoned as it is, (the tribute of female patriotism to tried integrity,) is but a faint emblem of the enthusiasm which your presence excites, and of the emotions of admiration and respect which swell our bosoms. But, sir, I must not attempt either your eulogy or a description of the excited feelings which attend you. The one is written in your long and useful life, ardently devoted to the interest and advancement of your country; the other, upon the countenances of those who surround you.

Every important political measure of the last thirty years, whether in diplomacy or legislation, is but an era in your history, and bears the impress of your genius and your patriotism. But, sir, it is the cool, calm conservatism of your principles that most endears you to us. Twice you have poured oil upon the troubled waters of the Republic, and rescued her from anarchy and separation. Ardent, bold and fearless yourself, you have always been foremost to suggest compromise, which our institutions and our safety render necessary. And, sir, I congratulate you that the country is awake to its interest and its duties, and will not add another instance "of the ingratitude of Republics."

The old Thirteen are in the van. Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, none have the hardihood to question. Maryland has wheeled into line, and as of yore, opposition sinks before the ardor of her sterling Whigs. The land of steady habits, too, has washed out her stain, and Connecticut stands by our side. The Old Dominion speaks next, and who doubts that she will hug to her bosom her own "Mill Boy of the Slashes"?

But why talk of success which all now see must be as overwhelming as it is certain. The victory of 1840 will be forgotten in the unanimity of 1844. Indeed, sir, it could not be otherwise. The country is harrassed and worn out with imbecile administration and a varying and uncertain legislation.

Your own glorious West is lighting her campfires, and her thousands will rush to the rescue, and echo back our Atlantic shouts of triumph and rejoicing.

Your journey has been a triumphal march, more glorious than ever graced a Roman conqueror, and your fellow citizens crowd to behold their illustrious Statesman, and to listen to the distinguished Orator whose burning words have always been loudest when right and liberty were involved. The pending struggle, sir, is an issue of that character,—great and fundamental principles are at stake.

The Currency and the Tariff are questions which are vital to us all, but particularly to the South. The limitation of Executive power (for the last sixteen years almost swollen to royal prerogative) was in our better days the darling principle of genuine Republicanism.

We fear you are worn with effort and fatigue, yet we cannot forego the wish to listen to words of wisdom and admonition from the Patriarch of true Democracy,—from the lips that were wont to bring us cheering and encouragement through the gloomy and distracted war of 1812.

But, sir, I must no longer tax the patience of our friends, so solicitous to hear you, though my subject is so dear to them. I pray you to be assured of our kindliest hospitalities, and believe that no warmer hearts animate the bosoms even of your own Kentuckians, than those that now beat around you.

At the close of this Address, Mr. Clay, with that distinct enunciation and deep toned manly voice which rendered him audible to all in that vast crowd, commenced his Address to the

*Ladies, Fellow Citizens, and Gov. Dudley!*—This day is the first I ever trod the soil of North Carolina! I have been long anxious to visit this Old Commonwealth. And as I have looked forward with pleasure to this day, so I shall ever look back to it with unmingled delight. The beauty with which I am surrounded, the beaming smiles of both sexes, tell me that I am a welcome guest. I thank the Ladies. I thank you all. I shall always thank you.

Some two years ago, said he, I was invited to the Capital of your State on the occasion of a State Convention: but when I learned that it was contemplated that I would be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, I declined going, promising to accept the invitation at some future day. At the last session of your State Legislature, I received a letter from a large number of the members, calling on me for a fulfilment of that promise. I have felt that I must come now or never, and as I am a man of my word, I come now. I come for no political end, to effect no object of personal aggrandizement.

I am a Whig! I am so because I believe the principles of the Whig party are best adapted to promote the prosperity of the country. I seek to change no man's allegiance to his party, be it what it may. A life of great length and experience, has satisfied me, that ALL PARTIES AIM AT THE COMMON GOOD OF THE COUNTRY. The great body of the Democrats, as well as the Whigs, are so from a conviction that their policy is patriotic. I take the hand of one as cordially as of another,—for all are Americans. I place *country* far above all parties. Look aside from that and parties are no longer worthy of being cherished.

As to the Democratic party, I think much better of it than some of them think of themselves. *I* never *said* of them that they entertained the doctrine, that *as the victors belong the spoils*," as an eminent member of the party did:—nor that they were "kept together only by the cohesive power of public plunder," as a still more eminent member of the party said. *I* believe Democrats in the main to be as pure patriots as any.

Mr. Clay proceeded to remark, that in exercising his right of suffrage, he always selected that man whose general course gave a guaranty of uprightness and honesty. That he never expected a man's opinions to conform altogether to his own, any more than in selecting a wife, (and here he turned playfully to the ladies,) a suitor can expect his lady love to be free from all possible defects. She might have a mole here, or want a dimple there; be too fair, or too dark. All these must be matters of compromise.

But, he said, he must stop. His physical ability was not sufficient to sustain what he had undergone from day to day and from week to week, in meeting the masses of his countrymen in his ardurous journey. He closed by returning his heartfelt thanks, his deep sense of gratitude, for the kindness shown him. Long, said he, may all now before me live to enjoy the fullest measure of prosperity and happiness.

This is but a faint outline, breathing but little of the spirit or language, and conveying no idea of the impressive manner in which the whole was spoken, to make it sink deep into the hearts of the hearers. He was frequently cheered throughout.

After the speech he was introduced to the immense crowd, generally having some kind word, or some jocular remark for each.

At 2 o'clock, a Collation, attended by from 500 to 1000 persons, was given. Mr. Clay was too much fatigued to attend, but the bounteous feast was followed by one of the most extraordinary speeches, for powerful effect upon the good sense and good feelings of a popular assembly, that ever we listened to. It was by the Hon. Mr. Stephens, Member of Congress from Georgia, who was passing through, and was prevailed on to spend the day here. He was followed by Wm. W. Cherry, Esq. of Bertie, who had just arrived in the cars, and he by Burgess S. Gaither, Esq. of Burke. The speaking was closed by Mr. Strode of Wilmington. We cannot speak of these as they deserve. Suffice it, that they were worthy of the man and of the cause.

At night a most splendid Ball was given, at which at least 700 persons were present. We have never seen any thing to equal the magnificence of this affair, which was gotten up by *the Ladies of Wilmington*, and at which they certainly exhibited more of beauty and elegance than we supposed any place of its population could muster. Mr. Clay remained till about 11 o'clock. He leaves at 7 to-morrow morning.

In the course of the day Gov. Dudley read the following letter, which elicited three hearty cheers for Mr. Graham:—

HILLSBOROUGH, April 2, 1844.

*Dear Sir:* I received your letter informing me of the day of Mr. Clay's expected arrival in Wilmington, and kindly offering the hospitality of your house during my contemplated visit. I deeply regret, however, that the illness, under which I have labored for more than a month past, has left me so enfeebled as to render it impossible for me to be with you at that time. I am not as yet able to leave my room, but am free from disease, and hope in a few weeks to be entirely well. Be pleased to make known to the citizens of Wilmington the cause of my absence on the occasion referred to, and to assure them that no ordinary cause should have deprived me of the pleasure of uniting with them in the honors proposed to be paid to Mr. Clay.

With great regard, your friend and ob't servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

RALEIGH, Saturday Morning.

Mr. Clay arrived here last night about sun-down. His whole progress from Wilmington to this place has been marked by an exhibition of attachment and respect far beyond what I had an idea of seeing. At every Depot, (except one or two in the strong Locofoco counties through which he passed,) crowds were assembled to greet him, to cheer him, to take his hand, to wish him God speed, to invoke blessings on his head. Wherever, as was almost universally the case, there were Ladies in the crowd, Mr. Clay descended from the Cars, was introduced, and entered briefly into conversation. At Goldsborough, the assemblage numbered about 500 persons. Mr. Clay was received and briefly addressed by the Hon. Wm. H. Washington, and after all who desired had been introduced, some hundred or two persons sat down to a handsome Dinner prepared by Mr. Borden. At Weldon, it is supposed that nearly 1000 persons were present. B. F. Moore, Esq. addressed Mr. Clay, in eloquent terms, to which, as in all such cases, he briefly responded. A splendid Supper was here provided, after partaking of which, Mr. Clay and Suite, with several other gentlemen, repaired by invitation to the hospitable mansion of Col. Andrew Joyner, about 5 miles from Weldon, where the whole large party was elegantly entertained till after breakfast yesterday morning.

The party passed from thence in a number of private carriages tendered for the purpose, to the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

I can form no idea of the number of persons who welcomed Mr. Clay on his arrival here. Every Hotel and Boarding House, and many private Houses, are full, whilst a four acre lot is covered with wagons, (said to be 4 or 500 in number,) which have come from a distance filled with the freemen of the Old North State. It is equally a matter of astonishment as of congratulation, that in such throngs as I have witnessed here and at Wilmington, no accident has happened. The arrangements at both places were admirable, and have certainly disappointed the expectations of those bitter partizans, who have hoped, as it is said one publicly declared he did, that the bont which received Mr. Clay at Charleston, would never arrive at Wilmington.

Mr. Clay was welcomed by Mr. Badger, whose address I was only fortunate enough to hear in part; but that part was in Mr. Badger's very best manner. After briefly responding, and promising to address his fellow citizens to-day, Mr. Clay and the various Committees were sented in carriages, in which they were conveyed to the Governor's house, a distance of about a mile, the vast multitude following with cheers. To the lasting credit of the thousands present be it said, that on arriving at the Governor's they quietly dispersed, leaving Mr. Clay to the enjoyment of that quiet and repose which he so much needed. To-day I learn that he is quite well.

I am just informed that the four acre lot is not the only camping ground. There are several others, and the number of persons present is estimated to exceed that of Oct. 1840, notwithstanding the busy season of the year.

I must stop. It is almost impossible to write connectedly amidst such a whirl as we are in. Suffice it, that the Whigs of North Carolina have fully shown their attachment to the great Patriot of the age. All they have now to do is to go to the Polls, and he WILL BE President of the United States.

Several gentlemen have delivered speeches. On Thursday night, H. K. Nash, Edward Stanly, and Mr. Brownlow. Last night, Benj. Watkins Leigh and Wm. W. Cherry. I had the pleasure of hearing both, and both were worth hearing even by one wearied out with travel and loss of rest.

Mr. Clay remains here till Thursday.

The front of the Capitol and of the Governor's House, and the whole intervening space of Fayetteville Street, were brilliantly illuminated last night.

---

RALEIGH, Saturday Afternoon.

This is a day ever to be remembered in North Carolina! The greatest Orator of the age has poured forth the richest stores of his great mind. The devoted American Patriot, who has always stood by his Country, in hours of danger and suffering not less than in days of peace and prosperity, has nobly proclaimed under the shadow of our Capitol, the principles of that policy which his great wisdom and experience have taught him are necessary to the prosperity, the happiness, the independence, and above all, the Union of these States. No man not present can have the slightest idea of the effect upon the thousands of freemen who hung enraptured upon his words. It is impossible to imagine a greater triumph than his reception from first to last in this Capitol.

I hardly know how to give a connected account of the events of the day. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Clay was waited on by Committees from Petersburg and Portsmouth Va. who, in the name of their respective towns, had come to escort him there. He informed them that he would leave here on Thursday, hoping to reach Petersburg that night. Soon after this interview, attended by the Governor and State Committees of Escort and Reception, he proceeded to the Capitol, his progress being every where greeted by acclamations, which were redoubled when he appeared upon the Stand in sight of the thousands who had packed themselves in its front. I have heard various estimates of the number, from those who are better accustomed to great crowds than I am. In no instance does it amount to less than 5,000, and in some as high as 10,000. I understand the Locos admit 2,500, and this assures me that there were more than 5,000, for he is lucky who gets from a Locofoco half of the truth which it is his interest to falsify.

Gov. Morehead introduced Mr. Clay to the meeting in a few appropriate words. Mr. Clay then advanced and spoke for a little more than two hours, in a voice which was heard in the whole extent of that vast crowd. I took copious notes of nearly the whole speech, which I cannot now write out for want of time, and which I have some doubt about the propriety of writing out, for one not accustomed to reporting cannot keep up with an Orator, who like Mr. Clay, never employs an unnecessary word, nor repeats an idea; whose argument is so closely arranged and compacted, that the omission of a sentence here and there is like the withdrawal of a screw from a piece of machinery. I have some hopes, moreover, that Mr. Clay will be induced to assist in the preparation of a full report. He has been requested to do so, and did not positively decline. It will depend upon his having time.

Mr. Clay commenced by observing, that a long and ardent wish of his heart was accomplished. He was in "the good old North State"—a title which she has well deserved by her virtue, her patriotism and all the qualities which ennoble our nature. He spoke of his cordial and enthusiastic reception in the States through which he had passed to reach this. But no where had the enthusiasm, the warmth, the cordial, hearty greeting, he had met with in North Carolina's Capitol, been exceeded. He had expected to meet here some few hundreds of his fellow citizens. He didn't expect to meet the whole State.

It might be asked, what had brought him here?—He came to make no political capital, to change no political opinion, to disturb no man's allegiance to his party. He looked upon parties as instruments, as means to public good. Much as he was attached to the Whig party, and proudly as he claimed the name of Whig, he regarded his Country as far, far, above all party. His course was, to look at the tendency of measures, and the principles of leaders: to adopt what tends to the common good of our common country. There is one great leading paramount difference between the two parties which alone would induce him to attach himself to the Whig party.—Which party most respects the laws and authorities of the country? In a government like ours, where the people make the laws, we are called upon by every consideration to respect, abide by, and defer to the law. Now what is the conduct of the parties in this respect? Mr. Clay here spoke at length and most powerfully of the extraordinary act of nullification, by one House of Congress, of a law of the land, solemnly enacted by all the law-making departments of the government, in pursuance of an express provision of the Constitution.

Next he cited Repudiation, and stated that the tax-paying people of Mississippi—the Whigs—were in favor of meeting their State obligations to the last cent.

He then held up to the public scorn and indignation, the abominable doctrine of *Dorrism*, which is alone countenanced, in Congress or out, by the party opposed to the Whigs. His statement of the danger of this monstrous heresy to the whole country, and especially to the South, was deeply impressive.

The next great question of difference between the parties, is the Public Lands. Those lands, which, ceded to the U. S. in trust for the common benefit of all the States, Gen. Jackson himself contended should be applied to the common benefit of all. Those lands which Mr. Calhoun proposed to sell to the States in which they lie for bonds which could never be collected but at the point of the Sword—a mode which he trusted would never be resorted to in this Union. He thought these lands in danger of being sacrificed for corrupt party purposes. He said it under a full sense of responsibility for the assertion. When Congress passed a law to dispose of the proceeds of the public lands, did the party abide by it? No. They rejected the money, and set aside a positive law of Congress. As if they could be corrupted by the receipt of their own money!

Fellow Citizens! said Mr. Clay, have I not made out my case? But there is still another example. The cry of Repeal! Repeal! is now raised by the most stentorian lungs in the land, whenever an unpalatable law is passed by the constituted authorities. He spoke particularly of this cry when the Bank Bill was passed at the Extra Session.

He next dwelt at great length on the Tariff. Its object is to encourage the industry of our own country. The far-seeing patriot looked to this object in seasons of peace and of war. It is a truth proclaimed by the history of all countries, that no nation can sustain itself without producing its own food and raiment. He had heard of bleeding feet and unclad backs in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812 he had known of incalculable sufferings for want of adequate supplies of home manufactures. He felt that it was important that we should naturalize these interests among us. The opinions he holds on this subject at home in Kentucky, he holds here in the Capitol of the old North State. He thought manufactures wanted aid. Like the helpless infant, a parent's tender care was necessary to lead them before they could venture to stand alone. He enforced their necessity in war and their convenience in peace; their help to commerce; their importance in furnishing a home market, and the value of that market; their necessity to make us truly independent of Europe; the fatal effect on prices of cotton to blot out the home market of 400,000 bales, and throw that additional quantity into the markets of Europe; the favorable influence of a cessation of agitation and turmoil on this question, and the consequent growth to double the present home demand. He knew it was said that it was of no consequence whether our produce be manufactured in England or America. No consequence to an American citizen whether the profit be realized by an American or an Englishman? No consequence whether wealth be diffused in our own country or in an alien and perhaps inimical soil? But it is not true that as much would be consumed. The ability to purchase and consume the fabrics which they make is obtained by the employment afforded. England does not purchase our breadstuffs, but the manufacturer at home does.

But is it burdensome to any section? I deny it—utterly deny it, said Mr. Clay. The revenue, say 20 millions, must be raised. Is it of the slightest consequence whether you pay 1 dollar on a coat and 1 dollar on a shirt, or the 2 dollars on the coat alone? If the amount be the same, *he* must be void of the feelings which animate the breast of an American if he object. What is the doctrine of Free Trade? Free Trade exists no where. It never did, it never can exist any where. Truth and justice are not to be found at the extremes, any more than the temperate climes are to be found at the poles.

But to whom would the concessions of Free Trade be made? To foreigners—to foreigners without a feeling or sympathy with your happiness—and without an equivalent. How is it, Fellow Citizens, Freemen, Americans, North Carolinians, that you are asked to make concessions to foreigners, rather than to your own sympathising fellow citizen, and in consideration of some other concession which he makes to you, in some mode or other?

But the true test of the wisdom of measures is Experience. What is our Experience? Our opponents said that protection would augment prices, dry up sources of revenue. Have prices risen? No. They have constantly fallen. He here mentioned an anecdote, which drew forth loud laughter, of an Alabama demagogue who was denouncing the Tariff, for taxing the shirt worn by the man he was talking to, 6 cents a yard, and was told in return by the man, that he did not see how that could be, since the shirt only cost 5½ cents a yard.

Are such questions never to be regarded as settled? Can you find no mode of settling them? Can any section of the confederacy expect to have government administered as that section alone may wish? No. The spirit of compromise and concession is the true spirit. It was the spirit which animated those patriots who formed our Constitution. Those on my left think Free Trade is the only true policy. Those on my right think otherwise. What is to be done? All sections fought to establish this glorious Confederacy. All are interested in its preservation. Must not all give up something, and meet on one common platform? Must not this Union be preserved? Yes, Fellow Citizens, it must be preserved! This good old North State stands up with Kentucky, and says it must be preserved! *it shall be preserved!* [Here, as frequently before, there was a prodigious burst of applause.]

A Tariff affording sufficient revenue for an economical administration, with incidental protection to American industry,—that's the doctrine, boldly avowed, and held by every Whig from Louisiana to Maine.

Mr. Clay next spoke on the subject of the Currency. He said that a National Currency was just as necessary as an army, or a navy, or any thing else that is National. It was the habit of his life to look at things practically. An exclusive specie currency was impracticable. The States will have banks. If 20 States were to abolish them, the other 6 States might not, and so all will have them. And we must have a National Bank to direct, guide, assist and counsel the State Banks. All the great nations of the world have National Banks. And he knew of no instance in which the liberties of the people had been subverted by banks, though many by the sword. The Bank of England, a few years ago, put down the price of our great staple, Cotton, by throwing out the paper of the American merchants. If we had had a National Bank it might have counteracted this evil. The most determined opponents of a Bank are the British Bankers in Wall street. We are referred to the fate of the Institution which usurped the name without possessing the attributes of a National Bank. But shall we discard power because it may be abused? Our Holy Religion,—Government—all have been abused—ah! how much abused, within the last 15 years! Are you going to discard steamboats, cars, &c. because now and then one bursts the boiler and scatters death and desolation around? No. Rather let us apply new guards to the safety valve.

On the subject of abolition, said Mr. Clay, if you want to know what my opinions are, get hold of the abolition papers. They are full of all manner of charges against me. Ask my friend Mendenhall.—[Mr. Clay here alluded to a Mr. Mendenhall of Indiana, who presented him a petition to emancipate his slaves. The allusion and the anecdote which followed produced much laughter.] He said the petition was signed by a great many blacks. On the next day, whilst a black barber was shaving him, Mr. Clay asked him if *he* had signed the petition. Oh no, said he, they tried hard to make me sign it, but they couldn't get me to do any such ungentlemanly thing!

Fellow Citizens, said Mr. Clay playfully, let us talk a little about our cause. Our opponents don't like our old coon. [Laughter.] Their admiration and attachment (take notice *I* don't say it—it's one of themselves said it,) is directed towards a much more subtle quadruped! [Laughter.] Our opponents are great friends of the poor, but they don't like log cabins! They don't like our beverage, preferring (and I don't know but I agree with them there) champaign! They don't like our Whig songs, but I don't know any thing more enlivening than a Whig song from the sweet lips of my fair countrywomen.—Fellow Citizens, they'd better take it quietly. The old coon is *there!* (pointing to one of the many banners which had a coon painted on it.) He's come again, that same old coon! and they must bear with the hard cider, log cabins, and Whig songs. [Every sentence of this, uttered with inimitable humor, drew forth roars of laughter.]

But let us dismiss this strain. Our opponents have mistaken the spirit which animates us if they think that the mere jokes of the campaign have any thing to do with the principles at stake. Mr. Clay alluded to the "Hickory poles," the "whole hog, bristles and all," of the days of Jacksonism: the barrels of beer poured into ditches and drank out in cups, dirt and all. He himself once had hickory saplings cut across his way in Virginia. And yet these delicate gentlemen are horrified by the harmless insignia which we employ to amuse and diversify the campaign.—We only adopted their own weapons to beat them: and having beaten them once, we intend to beat them again. [Cheers.]

Mr. Clay here spoke most eloquently of the demoralization, the fraud, the peculation, of the last 15 years. No man living would more rejoice at the restoration of the purer days of the Republic. In this connection he spoke of this honest and patriotic old State, and of the duty she had to perform in preserving that liberty which she was the first to assert.—[This was a burst of eloquence exceeding any thing I ever heard, and so engrossed my attention that I could make no notes, and cannot venture to give it from memory. It produced a throb in every heart in that vast multitude, and started many a patriot tear from its fountain.]

He next spoke of his regret at missing an old and dear friend, Judge Gaston, and uttered a beautiful tribute to his memory.

In conclusion, he read the WHIG CREED, as he understood it,—[and I may add, as all true Whigs understand it. I did not obtain a copy of it in time for this letter, but intend that it shall hereafter form the motto of the Observer.]

These are the measures, said Mr. Clay, which in my judgment are calculated to restore the country once more to its former condition of prosperity and virtue.

His information from all quarters, he was most happy to say, satisfied him, that after all allowances for sanguine calculations, the Whig party will gain a victory in 1844 eclipsing in splendor that of 1840.—He allowed our opponents, *as certain*, TWO STATES ONLY. [Cheers.] All but two States are either for us or doubtful.

He paid a high compliment to the majority in the two Houses of the last Congress; and attributed to their measures, great good. Whatever return of prosperity and restoration of confidence we have experienced, he attributed mainly to the Tariff passed by that Congress. How did it operate? By keeping our money at home, turning the balance of trade in our favor; our sales exceeding our purchases, and enabling us to bring home a balance of 20 millions in specie.

He could not conclude without reiterating his thanks for the cordial reception he had met with. Especially did he return his thanks to his fair countrywomen.—He would return to his own home in Kentucky, leaving with his fellow citizens of North Carolina, his ardent prayers for their health and happiness, and that their lives may be prolonged to the utmost desirable limit of human existence! [Loud & reiterated cheers.

Soon after Mr. Clay concluded the speech, of which the above is the merest outline even of my imperfect notes, Mr. Badger presented him, in the name of Miss Harris of Granville, a beautiful white silk vest pattern, of her own manufacture, which she begged him to wear at his Inauguration on the 4th of March next. He returned thanks in an elegant address to Miss Harris, who was present, and promised that her wish should be a law to him, if the people should think fit to call him to the Presidential chair.

He then retired, and the multitude adjourned to the grove where the Barbecue was provided. The extent of the preparations may be understood when we state, that there was *one mile of table*, 7,000 lbs. of meats, 1000 loaves of bread, 3 bbls. of crackers, and 3 bbls. of corn meal bread.

In about an hour, when Mr. Clay had recovered from the exertion of speaking, he came on the ground, and remained about two hours, receiving the greetings of all who desired to take him by the hand. I never witnessed such a scene of enthusiasm. No language can do justice to it.

Mr. Badger here read a letter from Mr. Graham, conveying the gratifying intelligence that he is rapidly recovering, and soon expects to commence his canvass of the State. This elicited three cheers for Mr. Graham.

Great numbers left the city as soon as this ceremony was over; and yet at night there were thousands assembled at the stand to hear Mr. Badger and others speak. Mr. B. closed by offering two resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. The first that the Central Committee have power to fill a vacancy which he said would probably occur in the representation of the State at large [illegible] the Baltimore Convention. I am sorry to hear Mr. [illegible] himself will be prevented from [illegible] portant cause in which [illegible] to be tried the week of [illegible] nuance being refused.

The second motion was [illegible] journ to meet March next.

After Mr. Badger, Messrs. [illegible] J. W. Syme of Petersburg, H. W. [illegible] J. S. Guthrie of Chatham, Harriss of [illegible] Edward Stanly, delivered enlivening speeches, close of the last of which an adjournment took place a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

I have thus, at such moments as I could steal, given a hasty and most imperfect account of the events of this memorable day. I will only add, that the expectations of every Whig I have conversed with, high as they were raised, have been far, far exceeded.

---

On Monday, many hundred persons, without distinction of age, sex, or party, called to pay their respects to Mr. Clay, at the hospitable mansion of the Governor. He was in fine spirits.

---

THE TEXAS TREATY SIGNED!—The Madisonian has officially announced that the Treaty of Annexation between the U. States and Texas was signed on Friday last! and that it will be submitted to the Senate for ratification as soon as the accompanying documents can be prepared!

We cannot think it possible that two-thirds of the Senate will ratify it.

---

## THE ELECTIONS

Held this Spring in many of the Northern States are in the highest degree cheering to the Whigs. New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have given strong evidence that the Whig spirit of 1840 is being fully aroused, and that when the great contest shall come on, they will be found side by side in the ranks of Henry Clay.

Of forty-three towns in New York, "posted up" in the Albany Daily Advertiser, the account stands thus: Whig Supervisors 343, Democratic 347. The same towns last year gave only 270 Whig to 421 Democratic. Whig gain 147.

In the City of New York, James Harper, the "Native American" (or American Republican) candidate for Mayor, is elected by a majority of near 4,000 votes over the Democratic candidate. The Whig candidate received 5,297 votes,—the Whigs generally voting for Harper. The whole number of votes, as reported in the Tribune, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Mr. Harper (Amer. Rep.) | 24,500 |
| Mr. Franklin (Whig) | 5,297 |
| | 29,797 |
| Mr. Coddington (Tammany) | 29,558 |
| Majority against Locofocoism, | 239 |

The elections for Aldermen and Common Councilmen have all gone pretty much in the same direction.

In New Jersey, the town elections recently held are highly favorable to the Whigs.

*Connecticut.*—Of the Members of the House to be chosen on the second trial, the Whigs have carried

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Danbury | 2 | Trumbull | 1 |
| Cheshire | 2 | Plymouth | 1 |
| Stratford | 1 | Total | 7. |

The Locos have chosen in

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middletown | 2 | Meriden | 1 |
| Columbia | 1 | Sherman, (prob.) | 1—5. |

This makes the Whig aggregate 104, to 83 Loco—21 majority, or 30 in Joint Ballot.

The following are the complete returns of the vote for Governor, which do not sustain the assertion that the political Abolitionists united their strength on the Whig candidate:

| | 1844. | 1843. |
|---|---|---|
| Baldwin, | 29,420 | 25,591 |
| Cleveland, | 28,362 | 27,465 |
| Gillette, | 1,943 | 1,872 |

If there had been an election last week for members of Congress, the Whigs would have carried three of the four members. The Whig majorities were—in the first district 617, in the second 257, and in the fourth 595; while the Democrats had 192 majority in the third district.

---

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.—An election was held on the 5th instant, for a Representative in Congress to supply the vacancy in the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, caused by the death of the late Mr. Frick. Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate, was elected by a majority of 916 votes over Mr. Snyder, his Locofoco opponent.

---

This is the fourteenth vacancy which has been supplied in the present Congress, and *all of them by Whigs!*

---

The Hon. Wm. R. King of Ala. has been nominated by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France. The nomination was confirmed immediately after being made.

The nomination of Gov. Shannon as Minister to Mexico in the place of Gen. Thompson, has been confirmed; as also that of Com. Morris, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Repair, &c. in the Navy, in place of Com. Kennon, dec'd.

---

S. W. Neal, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Wadesborough in this State, *vice* Wm. B. McCorkle, Esq. resigned.

---

## CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, a message was received from the House, announcing the death of the Hon. Heman Allen Moore, one of the Representatives from Ohio, who died at Columbus on the 3d inst. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, a good deal of business of an unimportant nature was transacted, after which the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Finance, for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, to reduce the rate of duties under the present Tariff to the standard of the Compromise act. Mr. Berrien spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Colquitt obtained the floor, and the subject was informally passed over until to-morrow. The Senate then went into Executive session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Colquitt replied to the remarks of Mr. Berrien, and the subject was passed over.

The bill to establish a naval depot at Memphis, Tenn. was discussed for some time.

On Thursday, the bill to establish a Naval Depot at Memphis, Tenn. was passed to its third reading.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, no business was transacted. Resolutions of respect to the memery of the Hon. Heman Allen Moore, dec'd, were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the standing committees being called on for reports, several of them made reports, which were appropriately disposed of. The remainder of the day was taken up in committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for certain harbors and rivers.

On Wednesday, two ineffectual attempts were made by [illegible] McKay and Dromgoole, to take up the Tariff bill and assign a day for its consideration as a special order. Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll offered a resolution to postpone the further consideration of [illegible] at question [illegible] until the last Tuesday in December [illegible] which [illegible] jected.

[illegible] ports were made from standing [illegible] appropriately referred.

[illegible] received from the President, in answer [illegible] of the House, explanatory of his [illegible] troubles in Rhode Island.

[illegible] the day was consumed, in committee [illegible], on the bill making appropriations [illegible] ors and rivers, and the pension [illegible]

---

[illegible] such articles as one we [illegible] to cannot fail to satisfy its [illegible] it is in his 'sober senses' or not [illegible] en!

---

The Standard says, that its Editor did not go out on Sunday to meet the Whigs who attended the great Convention in 1840. Perhaps not. We saw it stated in one of the Raleigh papers. But he adds what is utterly untrue, viz: that the Editor of the Observer was with the Cumberland delegation, which he says disturbed public worship. We did not see the Cumberland delegation from the time it left Fayetteville till we joined it in the great procession on Monday.

The Editor says we are "cold in political sympathy." If this were true, he would certainly have the advantage of us. It is but a year since he turned Locofoco. But it must be confessed that he is a precocious youth, and has made more progress in his peculiar vocation in that one year, that another might do in an age.

☞ By the way, the Standard's "Choice Extracts" have repeatedly been denounced as *Forgeries!* Can he produce any authority for them?

---

Charles G. Ferris was yesterday nominated to the Senate as Collector of the Customs for the port of New York, in the place of Edward Curtis.—*Nat. Int. April* 12.

---

N. W. Woodfin has been nominated as the Whig Senatorial Candidate for the Legislature in the Buncombe District, and Messrs. G. W. Candler, and J. A. Fagg, as Candidates for the Commons.—*Register.*

---

### MARRIED,

In this county, on the 31st ult., by D. B. Cameron, Esq., Mr. ARCH'D A. JOHNSON, to Miss EMMA THOMPSON, daughter of Jesse Thompson, Esq., of Moore.

On the 21st ult., Mr. EDMUND J. ASHBY, of Robeson, to Miss ANN M. WOOTEN, daughter of Shadrach Wooten, Esq., of Bladen county.

In Wilmington, on the 27th March, by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, Mr. WILLIAM RADCLIFFE to Miss MARY ANN FLOYD, of Smithfield, N. C.

### DIED,

Near Barclaysville, in this county, on Saturday night last, very suddenly, Mr. EDWARD GREEN, aged about 60, a useful and respectable citizen.

### OBITUARY.

Died in this town, on the 9th inst., our venerable and much esteemed citizen, DAVID ANDERSON, Esq. in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Scotland, in the town of Sterling, whence he removed at an early age to this country and place. He was for many years, among the most enterprising business men of the place, engaged in extensive mercantile transactions; and when, by unforseen events, a reverse in his circumstances took place, he so maintained the integrity of his character, as to escape the censure so commonly cast upon those, who, like him, become involved in pecuniary embarrassment. Few men have lived so universally respected and esteemed in the community where they have resided. Venerable in years, grave in his deportment, cheerful in society, and consistent as well as uniform in his walk as a christian, he goes down to his grave as a "shock of corn fully ripe," leaving behind him an example that will not soon be forgotten; and while his venerable form is no more seen among us, none will doubt that a good man has gone to his rest. From the first organization of the Presbyterian church in this place, Mr. Anderson has been a ruling elder, which office he has sustained with dignity, at all times, by his prudent counsel and efficient action in maintaining a wholesome discipline, proving his attachment to the church, and his desire to promote its welfare. Being a firm believer in the doctrines of the gospel as contained in the formularies of the Presbyterian Church, he maintained a strict attendance upon the worship of God in his place, and while he regarded with becoming charity all other denominations, he never swerved from his own, and never regarded with indifference its interests or concern.—*Communicated.*

---

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 13, Steamer Henrietta, with Passengers and Freight.

Also, April 14, Steamer William B. Meares, with a large number of Passengers, and Goods for Cook & Hodges, G. Deming, and Wm. McIntyre, of this place; and for Bethel & Blackwell, J. W. Thomas, J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy & Co., J. Saunders, and Salisbury Co., of the interior.

---


## SHOES.

***At the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.***

Just received, a large and general assortment of Gentemen's, Ladies', Boy's, Misses' and Children's

**Boots and Shoes,**

Embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Also, Skirting, Harness, Sole and Upper Leather; Lining and Binding Skins; colored and black Morocco Skins; Hat Linings, Shoe Thread, Lasts, a superior article of Blacking, Sparables, Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

S. T. HAWLEY.

*April* 17. 2-3w

---

## A CARD.

### MR. WILLIAM S. STROZZI

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will give a course of instruction in the FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES. If any Ladies or Gentlemen wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning one or both of those languages, he will give a Course of Lessons, provided he be notified of such wish. Otherwise, having invitations in other places, he will not remain longer.

Terms: $10 for a Course of 36 Lessons.

☞ Mr. Strozzi is Professor of the French Language in "Edgeworth School," Greensborough, N. C.

*References:*

Hon. Wm. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va.
" James Garland, " "
" R. H. Toler, " "
Roger B. Atkinson, Danville.
Jas. E. Heath, Richmond.
Prof. W. B. Rogers, University of Virginia.

☞ Mr. S. may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.

---

## R. D. ADDINGTON,

***SURGEON DENTIST,***

FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

VERY respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has located himself for the practice of Dental Surgery (for a short time) at the Lafayette Hotel. He operates in all the various branches of his profession, viz: Extracts and plugs the Teeth; removes the salivary calculus (Tartar) in such a manner as to prove beneficial to his patients, which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, and improve the appearance of the mouth; produces symmetry and regularity in the teeth of the young, where irregularity and deformity exist. He has the pleasure of stating, that he is prepared to set or apply artificial teeth to any case whatever. Duplicate specimens are to be seen of different arrangements of incorruptible teeth set on gold, which he has inserted, including one on the principle of cohesion.

As R. D. A. is not personally or professionally known in Fayetteville, it being his first of a series of contemplated visits to the place, he selects the following names from the number to whom he has the privilege of referring:

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Wm. Jno. Powell, Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Dr. E. C. Robinson, } Dentists, Norfolk.
Dr. W. N. McKenney, }
Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

He deems this a fit opportunity to suggest to persons who have been, or are suffering from feeble health, the prudence of consulting with and having their mouths examined by him, which he will cheerfully do gratis.

Old plates altered so as to fit comfortably.

Families in town or country will be waited on at their residences, if desired.

He will extract the decayed teeth of indigent persons without charge.

*April* 3, 1844. 1tf

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

**Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,**

Besides a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS

## JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North a large assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

*Among which are:*

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

*March* 18, 1844. 98tf

## E. S. JORDAN

WOULD most respectfully tender to his friends and the public generally, his hearty thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and would also inform them, that having been encouraged so to do, he has extended his business, and has just returned from New York, where he purchased an extensive and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

**DRY GOODS,**

Suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following:

Blue, black and brown Cloths; Bombazines; Balzones; Chally; Muslins; Ginghams; Lawns; Dress and Furniture Prints; Dress, Apron and Bonnet Silks, of new and beautiful styles; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Artificial Flowers, with a good supply of Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, such as Fringes, Gimps, Daisy and Jet Buttons; Tarleton, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; white and black Laces, for Cardinals; Ladies' black, white and colored Kid Gloves; Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Shoes; Misses' and Ladies' fine Straw, Leghorn and white Chip Bonnets; Boys' and Men's Straw, Leghorn and Fur Hats; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

Without further enumeration, suffice it to say, that the stock comprises nearly every article found in a fancy store. The above Goods are expected by the next arrival of the Steamboat, and will be sold as low as such Goods can be afforded. Terms, Cash, or short time to those who pay promptly.

☞ Mrs. JORDAN has patterns for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Caps, of the latest fashions. Ladies wishing rich Goods and neat work can save the trouble and expense of sending abroad, by coming or sending their orders to Cheraw.

*Cheraw, March* 19, 1844. 99-6w

## WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. Vel. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 95-tf

## NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

*Jan.* 10, 1844.

## FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

## GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walk[illegible]

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by late arrivals from New York, their

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

Among which are a variety of French and American Prints, French Muslins and Lawns, Ginghams and Bombazines, Drab-de-ta, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Brown and white Linen Drillings, Black and blue-black Crape, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Half-long and half-fingered Mits, Egyptian ditto, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslin and Thread Edging, Marking Canvass and Zephyr Worsted, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies' Florence, Silk and Lawn Bonnets, Albert and Shell ditto, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Children's Leghorn and Pedale Hats, 2000 pairs Shoes, assorted, some very fine. With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which we will sell low for Cash.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

*Fayetteville, March* 25, 1844. 99-4w

## Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*March* 25, 1844. 99tf

## FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27, 1842. 34tf

## JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

*Fayetteville, April* 27. 47-tf

## NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind foot white, the other three foots black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown home-spun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

*Fayetteville, February* 6. 92-tf

## MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

## New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

*March* 26.

## Rectory Boarding School, HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles from New Haven,

## RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*January* 6, 1844. 88tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 15, 1843. 40-tf

## FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*September* 1, 1843. 70tf

## Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*Dec'r* 18, 1843. 85tf

## TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 13, 1841. 93tf

## IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

*Fayetteville, March* 12, 1844. 97ts

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

## NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Simon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 1, 1844. 97-1y

## AGENCY

[illegible]

## NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

*June* 7, 1843. 57-tf

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

*Dec.* 13, 1843.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

*Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.*

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

*Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.*—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted me [illegible] days, as well as robbed me of [illegible] he ulcers upon my limbs are [illegible] cured, and my size reduced [illegible] easure.

[illegible] t it a privilege to testify to the [illegible] th-restoring Sarsaparilla. A [illegible] from one whose comfort and [illegible] health are due, under God, to [illegible] And may the same Provi[illegible] to your aid, make you the [illegible] truments of blessing others, [illegible] ring as your much relieved [illegible],

[illegible]NATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

[illegible] the above-named Asenath [illegible]ath of the facts contained in [illegible] before me.

[illegible] W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

[illegible]quainted with Mrs. Phillips, [illegible] asserted facts are substan[illegible]

[illegible]AM H. RICHARDS,
[illegible]ospel at Norwich, Conn.

[illegible]y A. B. SANDS & CO., [illegible].s, Granite Buildings, 273 [illegible]ambers street, New York. [illegible]sts throughout the United [illegible]tle, six bottles for $5.

[illegible]tfully requested to remem[illegible]aparilla that has and is con[illegible]markable cures of the most [illegible] to which the human frame [illegible]nds' Sarsaparilla, and take

[illegible]y just received and for [illegible]ook Store.

67-tf

## NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

**STUART & McGARY,**

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

**GROCERIES,**

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

*Among which may be found:*

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

*September* 26, 1843. 73tf

## HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,

**BY JAMES FOSTER.**

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1843. 59-tf

## Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

*Sept.* 18, 1843. 72tf

**Rates lower than ever!**

## JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

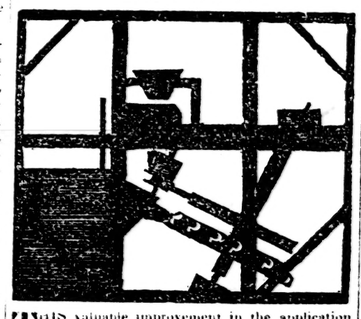
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

JNO. McCASKILL.

*November* 3, 1843. 79tf

***The Inclined Water Wheel.***

**PATENT.**



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 21, 1843 77-1y

## FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

**Capital, One Million of Dollars.**

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 5, 1843. 77-tf

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

## For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 39-tf

## ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*December* 20, 1843. 86tf

## REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec'r* 26, 1843. 86tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

*June* 21, 1843. 64tf

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*

## GARDNER & McKETHAN,

**CARRIAGE MAKERS,**

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, *for one year.*

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

*Feb'y* 28, 1843. 51tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

*October* 2, 1843. 74-1Y

## FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*January* 11, 1843. 36tf

## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public *generally*, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 33-1Y

## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

## Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

## Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

## Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

*May* 1, 1843. 52tf

## Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.